



Austin City Council MINUTES

SPECIAL CALLED MEETING - FEBRUARY 2, 1995
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - 10:00 A.M.

Mayor Todd called to order the meeting of the Council, noting the absence of Councilmember Garcia and Mitchell.

EXECUTIVE SESSION (No Public Discussion on These Items)

The City Council will announce it will go into Executive Session, if necessary, pursuant to Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code, to receive advice from Legal Counsel, to discuss matters of land acquisition, litigation and personnel matters as specifically listed on the meeting agenda. Council would take any subsequent action in the open meeting as listed on the agenda.

Pending/Contemplated Litigation - Section 551.071

1. Discuss South Cross Plaza v. City of Austin, Cause No. 94-06387.

Advice from Counsel - Section 551.071

2. Seek advice from Counsel regarding contract claim of Certicare, Inc.

ADDENDUM

EXECUTIVE SESSION (No Public Discussion on These Items)

Real Estate - Section 551.072

3. Discuss possible real estate transactions related to Brackenridge Hospital.

RECESSED AND ADJOURNMENT

The Council recessed for executive session at 10:12 A.M. and adjourned its meeting at 11:45 A.M.

Approved this the 9th day of February, 1995, on Councilmember Garcia's motion, Councilmember Shea' second, 6-0 vote, Mayor Pro Tem Nofziger temporary absent.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures that the financial statements are reliable and can be audited without issue.

Additionally, it is noted that the accounting system should be updated regularly to reflect any changes in the business's operations. This includes recording new assets, liabilities, and income. The goal is to provide a clear and concise picture of the company's financial health at all times.

The second section of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It details how different types of costs should be categorized for reporting purposes. For example, salaries and wages are considered operating expenses, while interest on loans is classified as a financing expense.

It also mentions the importance of distinguishing between capital expenditures and revenue expenditures. Capital expenditures are used to acquire or improve long-term assets, while revenue expenditures are used to maintain the current operating capacity of the business.

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The third part of the document addresses the calculation of net income. It explains how to start with the total revenue and then subtract all the expenses to arrive at the final profit figure. This calculation is crucial for determining the success of the business over a given period.

Furthermore, it discusses the impact of depreciation on net income. Depreciation is a non-cash expense that reduces the value of tangible assets over time. While it does not affect the cash flow, it does reduce the reported net income.

The fourth section of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. Each statement provides a different perspective on the company's financial performance and position.

It is stressed that these statements should be prepared consistently and in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. This allows for meaningful comparisons over time and between different companies in the industry.

The final part of the document discusses the role of the accountant in the business. It highlights the accountant's responsibility for ensuring that all financial data is recorded accurately and that the company complies with tax laws and regulations.

Moreover, the accountant is also responsible for providing valuable insights and advice to the management. By analyzing the financial data, the accountant can identify areas of inefficiency and suggest ways to improve the company's financial performance.

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